

Hist. Socy.



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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.
Terms, One Dollar per Year. Three months on trial, 25 cents.
Campaign rates, five copies three months \$1.00.
Four page edition, 50c a year. For the campaign, 10 copies \$1.00.

Vermont prohibitionists made a very marked gain this year, and so they did in Maine.

Ex-attorney General A. J. Baker of Iowa, has abandoned the Republican party and joined the prohibitionists because that party refused in its late convention to stand by prohibition. He is followed by many others. The defection of Gen. Baker is grieving Mr. Clarkson to the very heart. He has been one of the staunchest republicans and a man of wide influence in his party. There are many such cases all over the country and republicans feel it.

District Rally.

The Big SEVENTH is getting into line. Arrangements have been made for an all day meeting at Lyons, Rice County, on Tuesday, Oct. 18. Hon. I. O. Pickering and R. L. Davidson, and Revs. J. M. Monroe and W. E. Woodward, are the chief attractions. Other well known prohibition leaders have been invited and are expected to be present. Prohibits from all over the district are urged to attend this meeting. If our cause does not merit this sacrifice of our time and money it is not worthy of our support at the altar of prayer and at the ballot box. Lock up store and shop; drop pick and plane; turn the stock into the pasture and help to make the 18th of October memorable as the greatest prohibition meeting ever held in the Big SEVENTH.

J. D. BOTKIN,
District Chairman.

What a Round Dollar will do.

It will secure the SPIRIT OF KANSAS one year.
To this will be added the Leavenworth Weekly Times (republican) one year.
And also the weekly Orange Judd Farmer until Jan. 1, 1893.
Also a fine picture of Gen. Bidwell, fit for framing, 12x16 inches.
All these for One Dollar. Send along the dollars. No time for talking. Such offers are not often to be had.
Pictures of either Cleveland, Harrison or Weaver will be substituted for Bidwell, if desired.
Address the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Topeka.

From the report received of the Reliable Incubator Co. of Quincy Ill., it is evident the poultry business is becoming one of the important agricultural features. They have moved into their new factory which is beautifully located and one of the largest exclusive incubator manufacturing plants in the United States, equipped with motor power and improved machinery, greatly adding to their former facilities for turning out good work rapidly. This firm furnishes an illustrated catalogue that contains a great deal of information of a practical character, and their 40-page testimonial pamphlet is a very creditable feature, as many of its best recommendations bear the signature of parties whose names could not be obtained if the merits of this egg hatcher did not fully warrant it. The present prices and demand for this class of provision is conclusive that a good incubator will prove an advantage to this great and growing industry.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

E. S. EMMERT, Esq., Secretary of Shawnee County Prohibition Convention:

DEAR SIR:

Your letter informing me that the prohibitionists of this county had nominated me for Probate Judge is received with emotions of gratitude. I regard and accept this unsolicited nomination as a great honor, coming as it does from the only political party that seeks to destroy the greatest curse that ever afflicted our suffering race.

I have no unkind words to utter towards the other candidates for this office. Their unfriendly and mistaken views and attitude toward the enforcement of prohibition is what we oppose.

The democrat fusion candidate, Hon. D. E. Sowers is my neighbor—he is regarded as hostile to prohibition and will no doubt do all he can to defeat the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth.

Judge Elliott, the present incumbent, and myself are on friendly terms; we each of us had the gun fever "cannon on the brain" in the late unpleasantness; we were patriotic and did what we could to put down the slave holder's rebellion. We profess to be disciples of Him who has declared a "woe to the wine bibber."

The Judge seeks a re-election; his wrong construction of the law concerning the duties of a probate judge is unfortunate and has done positive harm to prohibition. It has made the drug-store department of the law a roaring farce—a dread mistake. The law granting drug-stores permits was not made to please a depraved taste or gratify a drunkard's thirst, but solely to furnish one of the acknowledged remedies for ill health.

The judge allows druggists holding his permit to violate the letter and spirit of the law. Twelve bottles of beer for dyspepsia, a quart of whiskey for a cold, is making a burlesque of the law's requirements.

During his term of office, now drawing to a close, two indignation meetings have been held, one at rooms of Y. M. C. A., the other at First Congregational Church. Clergymen and prominent friends of prohibition uttered a vigorous protest. Among the number was Rev. Mr. Blakesley, Rev. Dr. Lippincott, Judge McFarland and others.

Judge Elliott should have been swift to cancel the permits of these law violating druggists—but alas! he sought an excuse for the non-performance of duty by declaring the legislature which made the law responsible for these defects; he had no power. The county attorney should prosecute. Now the Judge must know that this official has the criminal laws to enforce, which includes boot-leggers, jointists, and the club room violators. The Probate Judge must require those holding his permits to obey the law.

To secure drug store permits the applicant has to hold a pharmacist certificate, own a thousand dollars worth of drugs, obtain the signatures of twenty five men and twenty-five women to his petition. Then the Judge in his discretion, can grant the request.

Now the facts are no official in the county has more power than the probate judge. He can grant or deny, cancel or confirm any druggist's permit, if in his judgment, the applicant is going to make his drug store a liquor saloon in disguise, or

allow a drinker to take a false oath and procure a quantity for a drunken carousal, then, as an honest judge, he should deny the permit, and cancel those who practice this violation of law. If, in his judgment and discretion, twenty seven drug stores are more than double the number needed, he should reduce the number.

The liquor traffic is a murderous cancer, eating out the vitals of thousands of our countrymen,—too many murders committed, too many homes wrecked for christian people to allow it to exist.

The sole object of prohibition is to suppress this fiendish drink traffic. The law in Topeka, thanks to a kind Providence, a good police, and faithful commissioners, is well enforced; the liquor saloon is no more; the boot-legger is scarce; the joint is unknown; the sale of liquor by the druggist is not large, by reason of the general unwillingness of persons to take a false oath to procure it. With correct management in the office of probate judge, prohibition will be a greater success.

Should it be my fortune to be elected, it will be my pleasure and duty to reduce drug store permits to the smallest number for the public good, and allow no druggist to hold a permit who violates law. A struggle for office has no charm for me. Planning and political wire-pulling is distasteful. A vote for me is for the cause.

Yours truly,
J. L. ELDRIDGE.

To the Friends of the Cause;

I want to make an urgent appeal to you in regard to our work in Kansas. One more month and election will be here. There never was a time when votes were made so easily as now. Reports from our speakers are favorable everywhere. What we need most is money! We want to urge all those who have subscribed to pay all their subscriptions at once; we need the money now. Expenses are crowding in on us on every side; very important work must remain untouched unless you respond liberally.

Don't throw this down without deciding to attend to the matter at once, and those who have not subscribed send in a subscription to state chairman at once. Don't say you are not able; send something, let the amount be ever so small. Let us make one grand effort and roll up a large vote in Kansas this year.

Yours for the Home,
W. J. NEWTON.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts denies that he will make campaign speeches in the west

WORK IN THE FIELD.

The Campaign.

Is going forward all over the state. Prohibits are getting their "war paint" on, and pushing the fight. County conventions are being held and tickets being put out where we had no hope a short time ago.

Enthusiasm is growing throughout the state. State organizer Leonardson has been having large and enthusiastic meetings in the northern part of the state, and now goes to the southeastern.

Major Pickering has been having excellent meetings in different parts of the State. He will enter the first district the 10th inst. speaking in Northern Kansas, reaching Lyons in time for the grand rally on 18th inst. After spending a few days in the seventh will work eastward.

Davidson is working in the seventh. Monroe in central. Many other speakers are in the field, and there is fire all along the line. Let every one study and do their duty now.

W. J. NEWTON,
State Chairman.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

Flowering Bulbs and Flower Pots.

Tulip. Hyacinth. Crocus. Lillies.
All kinds of winter blooming bulbs, and a large assortment of flower pots, vases and wire stands, at
TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, 304 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

A VICTIM OF MALARIA

Reduced in Flesh to One Hundred and Three Pounds by Chills and Fever.

Six Months in the Clutches of Dread Malaria.

A Remedy Found at Last Which Brings a Permanent Cure.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN.—Kind Friend: I was sick for nearly six months with chills and malaria and could eat nothing. My weight was reduced to one hundred and three pounds. I commenced to take Per-na. Took four bottles in regular doses, and continued it some time after in broken doses until I felt perfectly well. I now weigh one hundred and thirty-four pounds, strong and healthy, having never complained since. Many people noticing the change in me have asked me about my cure. I always tell them Per-na did it. I know about twenty people who are taking it now because of my cure with good results. Hundreds of bottles of Per-na are being sold in this neighborhood and everybody praises it. A young lady friend of mine that had malaria and chills, whose complexion was as yellow as a pumpkin, began to take Per-na recently. I bought the first bottle for her. She has now taken three bottles and is looking splendid. Her color and health are better.

MISS CARRIE SMITH,
186 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.
September 4, 1895.

Whenever Per-na is taken for acute malaria—that is, to break the chills and fever—it should be taken in large doses. In chronic malaria, where there is no distinct chill or intermission, the treatment is as follows: Two tablespoonfuls of Per-na should be taken before each meal. This dose should be gradually increased to three tablespoonfuls at each dose if the symptoms do not improve soon. Man-a-lin should be taken according to the directions on the bottle if the bowels are constipated.

Any one desiring further particulars write The Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for the Family Physician No. 1. Sent free to any address.

Mr. Stead, the English editor, contributes one of his raciest character sketches to the October number, this time dealing with Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet in a bunch, so to speak, rather than with some single personage. The article throws many a bright side light on contemporary English politics, and hits off in Mr. Stead's fearless and always felicitous manner the twenty or more men who now lead the Liberal English hosts. Mr. Shaw writes of two great Americans, Whittier and George William Curtis, the article containing not only recent portraits of these two eminent men, but also very interesting pictures of them as they appeared forty years ago.

6TH HALF-YEARLY COMPETITION

The most interesting contest ever offered by The Canadian Agriculturist.

One Thousand Dollars in Cash, a Pair of Handsome Shetland Ponies, Carriage and Harness, and over two thousand other valuable prizes for the Agriculturist's brightest readers! Who will have them? According to the usual custom for some years past the publishers of The Canadian Agriculturist now offer their Sixth Half-Yearly Competition. This grand competition will, no doubt, be the most gigantic and successful one ever presented to the people of the United States and Canada. One Thousand Dollars in cash will be paid to the person sending in the largest list of English words common to the people of the United States and Canada. The list of words to be used is given in the "Canadian Agriculturist" for September, 1895.

Five Hundred Dollars in cash will be given to the person sending in the second largest list. A handsome Pair of Shetland Ponies, Carriage and Harness, will be given for the third largest list. Over one thousand additional prizes awarded in order of merit: One Grand Piano; \$500 Organ; \$400 Dinner Set; Ladies' Gold Watch; Silk Dress; Pattern; Portiere Curtains; Silver Tea Service; Ten-Piece Porcelain; and many others.

As there are more than 1000 prizes, anyone who takes the trouble to prepare an ordinary good list will not fail to receive a valuable prize. This is the biggest thing in the competition line that we have ever placed before the public, and all who do not take part will miss an opportunity of a life time.

RULES.—A letter cannot be used other than it appears in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist." For instance the word "egg" could not be used, as there is but one "g" in the three words. Words having the same meaning but spelled the same can be used but once. 2. Names of places and persons barred. Each list must contain one dollar to pay for a month's subscription to THE AGRICULTURIST. If two or more people take the first prize, and the others will receive prizes in order of merit. U. S. money and stamps take at par. The object in offering these magnificent prizes is to introduce our popular magazine into new homes, in every part of the American continent.

Every competitor enclosing 30 cents in stamps extra, will receive free, by mail, postpaid, one of THE AGRICULTURIST'S Elegant Souvenir Spoons of Canada.

Prizes awarded to persons residing in the United States will be shipped from our New York office free of duty. All money letters should be registered.

ON FORMER COMPETITIONS.—We have given away \$25,000 in prizes during the last two years, and have thousands of letters from prize-winners in every state in the Union, and every part of Canada and Newfoundland.

Lord Kilourie, A.D.C. to the Governor General of Canada, writes: "I shall recommend my friends to purchase your magazine." M. J. Brandon, Vancouver, B. C., received \$1000 in gold and he held his receipt for same. A few of the prize winners: Miss J. Robinson, Toronto, \$1000; J. J. Brandon, Fensell Falls, Ont., \$1500; David Harrison, Syracuse, N. Y., \$500; H. Basie, St. Louis Mo., \$500; Jas. Haplin, West Duluth, Minn., \$500; Miss Georgia Robertson, Oak St., Brooklyn, \$1000; Fred H. Hills, 359 State St., Bridgeport, Conn., and thousands of others. Address, THE AGRICULTURIST, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.



COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE BY J. F. BUCKEY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
KANSAS NEWS CO.,
Payments always in advance and papers stopped
promptly at expiration of time paid for.
All kinds of Job Printing at low prices.
Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as
second class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Prohibition Party National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BIDWELL,
OF CALIFORNIA.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. B. CRANFILL,
OF TEXAS.

Prohibition Party State Ticket.

For Governor,
I. O. PICKERING.
For Lieutenant Governor,
H. F. DOUTHART.
For Secretary of State,
H. W. STONE.
For Auditor,
C. W. HOWLETT.
For Treasurer,
JOEL MILLER.
For Attorney General,
R. L. DAVIDSON.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
MRS. ALICE M. HENDERSON.
For Associate Justice Supreme Court,
C. P. STEVENS.
For Congressman at Large,
REV. J. M. MONROE.

For Members of Congress.

First District... T. J. McCormick, Brown County.
Second District... D. W. Houston, Anderson.
Third District... M. V. B. Bennett, Cherokee.
Fourth District... J. W. Stewart, Lyon.
Fifth District... Horace Hurley, Geary.
Sixth District... Ben Brewer, Lincoln.
Seventh District... W. E. Woodward, Rice.

People's party state headquarters
have been removed to Topeka. The
state is claimed by 60,000.

The republicans are still as silent
as death on the saloon issue. The
policy is to elect a resubmission leg-
islature on the sly.

Ottawa county has put a full pro-
hibition ticket in the field and a cor-
respondent says "now we are going
to try to elect it."

Ex-Senator Ingalls will speak in
Topeka on Saturday, the 8th instant.
The only question he will handle will
be the great American eagle.

If the prohibitionists of any other
county are as wide awake as those of
Osage county, they should hold up
their heads and be recognized.

Jerry Simpson declines to meet
his republican antagonist in joint
debate. Simpson is a great gas bag
with the contents squeezed out.

Last week the republicans seemed
to be bidding the highest for the
German League vote. Now the
populists are trying to outbid them.

The republicans have given up the
idea of having any more of their big
guns come to Kansas. McKinley,
Frye, Foraker and Filley have been
given up.

All people's party men in Topeka
that one hears anything about, and
some that have never been heard of,
are candidates for something. Not
an office goes a begging.

What a disgusting sight to see the
two old parties spitting at each other
as they do. The Harrison cat and
the Cleveland dog are both respecta-
ble in their way, and one as useful as
the other. Each represents the best
in his party.

The republicans have set three or
four women to canvassing the state.
A most noticeable result is that they
have ceased to abuse Mrs. Lease for
not attending to her home affairs.
Woman's sphere really seems to be
enlarging by consent of the republi-
can party.

W. M. Friedly, chairman of the Rice
county central committee, issues a
stirring address to the prohibitionists
of his county. The state is getting
aroused. The republican party must
not be allowed to profit by its alliance
with the German League and resub-
missionists.

Grand Rally for Rice County.

Arrangements have been made for
one of the greatest meetings of the
state to be held at Lyons on the 18th
instant. The Seventh District is wide
awake and this meeting is expected
to be a big thing. Pickering, Botkin,
Davidson, Monroe and others will be
present. The recent complete sur-
render of the republican party to the
rum power, and the utter abandon-
ment of any form of temperance work
by the people's party, should open the
eyes of temperance men and women
and stir them up to renewed activity.
The Seventh District especially should
redeem itself from the disgrace that
attaches to the drunken Jerry Simp-
son as its member of congress.

Topeka is trying hard to get a dam.
It is now said to be necessary to have
it in order to show that the McKinley
tariff bill is just what it is cracked
up to be.

The fusion between the democrats
and people's party on the state ticket
has been declared off. The Topeka
Democrat takes down the Lewelling
ticket and goes back to straight de-
mocracy.

Labette county has a full prohibi-
tion ticket in the field, and a renew-
ed interest has been awakened in its
support by the evident concessions
that have been made by the republi-
can party to the resubmission whis-
key-saloon elements of all other
parties.

The post-offices in Topeka, North
Topeka, Oakland and Shorey have all
been farmed out by Topeka politi-
cians, by both republican and popu-
lists. One fellow has an eye on the
State Reform school. Another one,
who ought to be in the Insane Asy-
lum, wants to manage it. Half a
dozen are figuring to be State Print-
ers. Some will be satisfied to get a
county office or to go to the legisla-
ture. This is all there is to old
party politics. As it is in Topeka so
it is all over the state. Politics is
mighty low down this Columbian
year.

The late democratic convention of
Shawnee county passed several where-
ases and several resolutions reading
ex-district clerk Chas. F. Spencer, out
of the party, because of his tendency
toward prohibition. It was a good
thing for the democrats to do. Of
course a decent sober sort of a fel-
low is out of place in the democratic
party. Mr. Spencer comes back in
an open letter in which he admits
that he has sometimes bolted his
party nominations, and asks who of
his party has not. He then asks how
many of them will this fall vote for
Z. T. Hazen for District Judge. This
is throwing very hot shot. Hazen
is the regular republican candi-
date and will have the support of
all resubmissionists, German Leagu-
ers and all. He is one of the sops
thrown to the saloon whale in the
capital county. Mr. Spencer was
very cruel to ask that question.

The most remarkable canvass ever
made in this state if not in any state
is that made in the fourth congres-
sional district by Charles Curtis, re-
publican candidate for the position
now filled by J. G. Otis. When first
nominated he made a few speeches
not altogether creditable. They
were sufficient to call forth criticism,
and to make him more talked about.
Then he began almost a house to
house canvass of the entire district.
He went to farmers, mechanics, labor-
ers, all men, women, and children
even, talked with them and became
personally known. Up to this time
he has held very few public meetings.
From now on he will make some
speeches and wherever he goes he
will have audiences made up of per-
sonal acquaintances, not always of
his own party, but always of those
who "kind o' like the fellow" if they
do not vote for him. Some such
work as this was done in the olden
times, but probably never so thor-
oughly as Mr. Curtis has done it.
It will be interesting to note the re-
sult in November.

A Democratic Flop.

Last Saturday gave us a real sen-
sation. The democrats and also the
people's party of Shawnee county held
their convention. The Topeka Even-
ing Democrat celebrated the event,
after a fusion upon county ticket, by
going squarely back upon the people's
party and taking down Lewelling's
name with the whole state populist
ticket. At the time of the state Popu-
list convention there was a split in
the management of the daily Demo-
crat. The paper decided to support
the People's party, and it has been
understood that after election, in case
of the success of the people's party,
the Democrat would come out as the
fully fledged Populist state organ.

At the time of the convention, Col.
Tomlinson, the editor of the Demo-
crat and an ardent resubmissionist,
withdrew from that paper, and, prob-
ably with republican aid, started the
daily Sentinel in support of the Re-
publican ticket. The Democrat now
returns to the policy advocated by
Tomlinson at the time of his with-
drawal from the paper. It announces
its return to straight democracy and
assures the state convention of those
who refused to go into the Populist
combination, to be held in Topeka on
the 7th instant, of its hearty sym-
pathy with them.

Of course this utterly confounds
People's party managers and upsets
all their calculations. It is impor-
tant that the people understand the
real cause of this flop. Neither of the
parties interested will be apt to give
the true reason. It is apparent
enough, however, when one under-
stands the situation. Early in the
campaign the people's party resolved
to ignore the prohibition issue. The
managers, Chase and others, sought
a union with democrats and anti-pro-
hibitionists. They did not succeed
in securing an open fusion, but did
succeed in dividing the democracy
and capturing a large part of it. At
this time the prohibition element in
the republican party was making its
usual demands, and was heard with
the hypocritical attention customary
with the republican leaders. At the
same time the German American
League was in a formative state, with
the avowed purpose of sacrificing ev-
ery party interest to secure a resub-
mission of the amendment. Not only
was every voter coached but the state
was scoured, and every one who had
not taken out papers to enable him to
vote, was brought forward and put in
condition to be utilized. Republican
resubmissionists were not inclined to
be put off with the usual half way
measures—the usual republican strad-
dle. They preferred to help the peo-
ple's party that said nothing about
prohibition, and that was absorbing
some of the most unworthy elements
of our cities, to the republican party
that gave one ear to the prohibition-
ists, although it gave the other ear
and its whole heart to the state whis-
key ring. The republican managers
came to understand the situation and
they resolved to meet it.

A. W. Smith and his coterie of fix-
ers went to work. They fixed things.
To save the state ticket was all that
could be done. Prohibition republi-
cans were left to shift for themselves
with only their party allegiance to
keep them on the track. The Ger-
man League was secured for the state
ticket with assurance that a resubmis-
sion legislature should be elected. In
short, the republicans offered more to
the anti-prohibitionists than the peo-
ple's party could possibly offer. Be-
sides this, the democracy and the
League were on all questions outside
of prohibition more in sympathy with
the republican than with the People's
party. While willing to co-operate
with the populists against prohibition,
they held their allies in utter con-
tempt.

So when the republican managers
made a complete surrender of the one
great issue of prohibition, democrats,
Leaguers, resubmission republicans,
and all, were only too willing to leave
the calamity ship. By this move the
republicans do not secure the full
strength of the vote that deserts the
populist party. To be sure the re-
publicans hail the great defection of
the late fusion democrats with ap-
plause. The return of the democrats
to their own party weakens the popu-

lists just that much. To the republi-
can party it is a game that may save
them the state, unless the self-re-
specting prohibition republicans re-
sent the affront that has been placed
upon them, and refuse to be sold out
in exchange for resubmissionists,
whether republican, Leaguers or dem-
ocrats.

Will they do it? Certainly not, if
they can be made to see the enormity
of the personal outrage to which they
are asked to submit. In national
politics they have nothing to gain.
This deal between their party man-
agers and the whiskey advocate with
out regard to party, cuts no figure on
the presidential election. Whiskey
republicans and League republicans
will vote for republican electors all
the same, while democrats, having
slapped the people's party in the face,
will vote for their presidential electors
because by so doing there is no danger
of electing Weaver, but it may throw
Kansas out of the republican
column.

Altogether a more wicked scheme
has never been concocted than the
one now confronting the voters of
Kansas. The leading parties are
wholly without principle. The pro-
hibition party alone stands forth as
only representative of moral worth
and political virtue.

The people should rally to its sup-
port.

The Kansas Fair.

Almost every day brings news of in-
dividuals or organizations that are pre-
paring something to contribute to our State
Fair. As a matter of course every gen-
uine suffragist in the State is planning
to give her aid to make it a success, and
then there are W. C. T. U. women who
may not be especially interested in the
principle of suffrage, but who will glad-
ly contribute, because of the "sweetness
and light" (no reflection on her avoid-
duis intended) of the State Superinten-
dent of Scientific Temperance Instruction
for that organization—our own Mrs.
Johns—and it will be a pleasure to give
for her sake. Mrs. Haines, one of the
district W. C. T. U. presidents, writes that
two of the Y. Unions of Butler County
are busy preparing pretty things, and
doubtless many others are doing the
same. A friend recently received some
needles in Pennsylvania, contributed not
because they themselves were suffragists,
but merely to give pleasure to Auntie,
who, they knew, had the cause very near
her heart. And so, in many ways, the
good work is going on.

We expect to have for sale sorghum
sugar manufactured by a woman of our
State, and perhaps, also, flour from a mill
owned and operated by a woman.

Contributions will be gratefully re-
ceived from any person, either in or out
of the State, and anything sent to Mrs.
T. E. Bowman, of this city, will be care-
fully cared for.

One especially good piece of news is
that Miss Susan B. Anthony will be with
us to open the fair, and while she may
not draw as large a crowd as gathered on
the street to read the bulletins announce-
ing the progress of the Corbett-Sullivan
fight, yet many will welcome the oppor-
tunity to see and hear this famous wo-
man. The fair opens the evening of
Oct. 18.

Yours truly,
TOPEKA, KS. OLIVE P. BRAY.

Hunt up Half a Hundred
Forceful and Incisive Adjectives,
Suitable for Description of
Sublime and Inspiring Scenery;
Then Take a Trip to the
Grand Canon of the Colorado,
And You Will Throw Them Aside
As Being Inadequate.

The world's greatest wonder is
the Grand Canon of the Colorado riv-
er in Arizona. Yellowstone Park and
Yosemite take second place; Niagara
Falls is dwarfed; and the Adirondacks
seem like mere hills, compared
with the stupendous chasms and
heights of the Grand Canon.

This hitherto inaccessible region
has just been opened for tourists by
stage line from Flagstaff, A. T., on the
trans-continental highway of the A.
T. & S. F. R. R. The round trip can
be made comfortably, quickly and at
reasonable expense.

Nearest agent of Santa Fe Route
will quote excursion rates, on applica-
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preparation, fully describing the
many beauties and wonders of the
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son, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R.,
Topeka, Kan., or J. J. Byrne, Asst.
Pass. Traffic Mgr., Chicago, or Ar-
old & Stansfeld, agents, North Tope-
ka, for free copy, which will be mail-
ed when ready for distribution.

THE BELIEVER'S HAND-BOOK, is one of
the best little books yet issued from
the press. It treats upon all the leading
and vexed questions of the Church, the
State, the Social circle and especially does
it discuss the relation which the Church
should sustain to the poor and the
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"I have been greatly interested in reading your
little book, the 'Believer's Hand-Book,' with
every body could read it."—Ex. Gov. JOHN F. ST.
JOHN.

"I have read your book with great interest.
The chapter on civil government is clear as a
bell."—Rev. M. A. GAULT, National Lecturer for
Nat'l Reform Assoc.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

This Plea Clearly Shown to Be a Specious
One.

There is a strange degree of ignor-
ance among many people as to the ex-
act scope of the movement in favor of
prohibition. The point which it seeks
to make we shall try to elucidate. That
intemperance is an evil to the individual,
physically, morally and socially, every
sensible person is willing to admit.
Now, whose fault is it that the in-
dividual suffers that injury? There are
three ways in which a man may sustain
injury. First, it may be solely his own
act, without any one else being in the
least responsible therefor; second, it
may be inflicted by another person,
against the consent of the sufferer;
and, third, it may come from his own
passions, or vices, or appetites, which
are gratified through other parties, who
make a money profit through pandering
to these appetites or vices, and encour-
age them in order that the profit may
be greater.

In the first case, the state does not
interfere. In the second the injured
person has full recourse at law, as, for
instance, where a man is slandered by
another. In the third, there is a dis-
tinction between the vice itself and its
cultivation. With the personal vice, it
is the claim of the "personal liberty"
shriekers, as regards drinking, that the
state should have no right to say what
a man shall eat or drink; and this is not
what prohibitory legislation is aimed at.
But the state certainly has the right
to interfere in a man's making it his
occupation to cultivate and strengthen
a vice in another person; and it is this
which is the object of prohibition effort.

This statement may be put in another
form—that while the state does not in-
terfere with a man's personal morals, so
long as they do not affect any other
person, yet when they are acted upon
unfavorably through the acts of another
person, then it is its right and its
duty to interfere. Public morality is
one of the fundamental conditions of
civilized society; and whenever any in-
fluence inimical thereto is exerted upon
individual members of society by others,
it becomes the duty of the state to
interfere for his protection. That is to
say, the law should lay its heavy hand
upon the influence which works to the
detriment of the individual.

There is in this no interference with
"personal liberty." The individual
stands, willing to do himself an injury
by yielding to a vice. Beside him
stands another man, ready and eager to
furnish him the means whereby the in-
jury may be done. Prohibition steps in
with its mandate, "Let that man
alone!" It stretches out the law's arm
of power to take the rum fiend by the
throat and save the victim, even though
the latter be a willing one. The dis-
tinction is perfectly clear. There is no
interference with the personal liberty
of the man. He may ruin himself, by
himself, if he be weak and vicious
enough to do so; and the state declares
simply that another shall not make a
business of affording him an oppor-
tunity of aiding him in his work of self-
ruin.

This principle is carried out in many
ways by the law; the prohibition of the
rum traffic is by no means the only in-
stance. The state will not legalize
gambling-houses, no matter how eager
men may be to have an opportunity to
gamble. It puts houses of ill-repute
under the ban, no matter how many
men of loose passions may desire to re-
sort to them. The men who are willing
to make money by offering to others
the opportunity of self-degradation or
self-injury must do it, if they do it at
all at the risk of the law's penalties.
Who shall say that the rum traffic
should be exempted from the operation
of this rule?

The right and duty of the state to
thus step in to prevent the temptation
of the citizen, when men make a regu-
lar occupation of tempting, is unques-
tionable, upon the following grounds:
The state has a necessary interest in
the well-being and prosperity of every
citizen. Though it can not control the
low appetites and vicious desires of the
individual, even though they work to
his injury, it can and should stop any
one who attempts to make a profit by
pandering to them. Again, the state
has a right and a duty to protect a cit-
izen's family, and friends, and business
associates, from the ruin which his
vices would bring upon them. While
the rum-seller has a selfish financial in-
terest in having a man squander his
money foolishly over his saloon counter,
the friends and family of that man
have an enormously greater right to
protection; and it is the best interest of
the state that the arm of the law should
be stretched out in their behalf.

The plea of "personal liberty" is thus
seen to be a specious one. It is simply
that as the state can not establish per-
sonal supervision over a man who is
morally a weakling and prevent him
from ruining himself, therefore it must
allow the existence and perpetuation of
an institution which is his tempter and
which gives him the full opportunity of
ruin. The man who is willing to be a
drunkard is one person; the man who
helps him to that undesirable end, in
order that he may make money, is an-
other. Whatever right, if any, the
first man may have to become a drunk-
ard stops with himself; it carries with
it no right for the second man to aid him.
The day is coming when the occupation
of furnishing the means and opportu-
nity of indulgence in a personal vice
will be stopped by the law's strong
hand; when the state will stop the dis-
tillery, the brewery, the saloon, and
pulverize the rum power—Toledo Blade.

Bishop Doane on the Excise Law.

Then comes the great question of principle, whether the State has any right to allow an article which is capable of such infinite ruin and harm to be sold without any restriction at all. The crux, I confess, in my mind, lies here. It has been considered always necessary to restrict in some degree the sale of dynamite and drugs, of poisons and gunpowder, and we should hardly be prepared to leave these open and free; and there can be no question in the mind of any reasonable human being that more damage comes from the sale of liquor than from the sale of all these others combined; but it is, sometimes at any rate, wise, when no great moral principle is at stake, to consider the question of expediency and policy, and to seek rather to obtain important results than to insist upon a particular method of securing them. Believing as I do that the use of intoxicating drinks cannot by any possibility be prevented, that it is a natural appetite; that it is not in itself sin, but only sinful in abuse; that horrible and hideous as the results of this abuse are, the only remedy lies in "the Gospel of the grace of God;" that even if all manufacture and sale of liquor be prohibited, it would be against the divine plan of dealing with our human nature, which must be disciplined by the presence, that it may be strengthened against the power of temptation; I believe also that it is one of those many questions of political economy, which, if left alone, without artificial influence, would regulate itself by the well-known law of supply and demand. There certainly are more saloons in our large towns than are needed to satisfy the thirst of the people. The increased number of these saloons is due to their political value, and if that were taken away I think the number of saloons would be at once diminished. If we could ever have secured the application of the principle of high license, or a regulation of the number of saloons according to the number of the population in a certain district, we would have reached, I believe, the best cure for this great evil; but an experience of twenty years in the capital of this State convinces me that that is impossible. There are other questions connected with the desperate hurt of the abuse of stimulants which, of course, can not be left without some correction and control. The Penal code of the State of New York, either as it exists or as it can be amended, furnishes, I think, the place where these corrections and this control can be applied.—North American Review.

Hallow-e'en Superstitions.

Children born on Hallow-e'en are said to be able to see and converse with fairies, witches and other supernatural beings, which reminds me that I once went to a delightful impromptu Hallow-e'en birthday party. The invitations were sent by telephone and messenger on the very morning of Hallow-e'en, and all arrangements and plans for the evening's enjoyment were made on short notice. The rooms were lighted by candles instead of gas; pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns stood in unexpected places about the halls and rooms. The mantels were stacked with brightly polished apples, and fancy dishes of nuts and raisins, grapes, oranges, figs, dates and home-made candies were set everywhere about the rooms, and every one was expected to help himself to anything he wanted at any time. Apples were suspended from the gas fixtures, the "tuggies three" were there, and quarts of chestnuts with which to discover, at the hard cold fires in the grates, whether lovers were true or not. All the old customs which were practicable in modern parlors were tried. The festivities ended with a dance, and at half-past eleven we turned our faces homeward, to arrive in time to see, if possible, some of the strange sights which are supposed to appear on Hallow-e'en at "the very witching time of night."—Ladies' Home Journal.

As our roads are a disgrace to civilization, Bill Nye suggests that before we undertake to supply seal-skin covered bibles with flexible backs to the Africans, it might be well to devote a few dollars to the relief of galled and broken down horses that have lost their health on our miserable highways.

The road conventions recently held in Iowa and Missouri will without doubt be productive of much good. Other State conventions will be held, and an interest will be aroused that will lead in the near future to the construction of a few sample highways, at least. We may next expect the political parties of the country to commit themselves to good roads.

Those who want Swedish or German literature send to State Chairman, Dr. W. J. Newton, Ottawa, Kansas.

MARTIN MAHONY.

The Roman Catholic Priest Who Became a Prohibitionist to Promote God's Glory and Save Men's Souls.

Father Martin Mahony, the Catholic priest who, as a delegate in the National prohibition convention, attracted so much attention, is at home in St. Paul, Minn. The reverend father was pleased with the platform adopted. Father Mahony is a reformer in the true sense—a true enthusiast in the work he has taken up. His conversion to the prohibition principle was rather remarkable. As a young priest in Liverpool, Eng., he was in the habit, common enough in England, of drinking every day. At one time he was somewhat impressed by a lecture delivered by Father Nugent, the noted temperance worker, who enjoyed the high distinction of being called "The Apostle of Temperance" by the Pope. The impression was not lasting, however, as a short time later, after listening to a temperance address by Cardinal Manning, he and another young priest regaled themselves with considerable beer. Father Mahony's real conversion to the total abstinence cause was due to the efforts and arguments of a Methodist steward, who debated the question with him and gave him some literature on the subject. Once converted, his enthusiastic nature impelled him to devote his whole life to the cause of temperance. Although loving his beer as well as does a German, he gave it up, that his habits might be in consonance with his preaching. Since then he has cut off one indulgence after another, till now his life is as simple as that of some old-time recluses retired from the world for penitence and holy thoughts. Tobacco he foregoes long ago, and that he might be free from all factitious appetites, and be as simple in his wants as a child of nature, he discontinued the use of tea and coffee. While liberal in his views and broad in his humanitarianism, the father is as strict in his asceticism as a martyr of the days when the Roman church was the only Christian church, and there are in his life many self-flagellations of which the world knows nothing. As the reporter talked with him he could see, peeping from under the sombre black chest cover, the brown outer surface of a hair shirt, and the clear blue eye and sympathetic face showed plainly the absolute purity of the character.

Attracted to this country by reports in English papers of temperance work of Archbishop Ireland, Father Mahony became one of the most enthusiastic of Americans. The United States he considers one of the most glorious countries in the world.

"Were you ever at Yellowstone park?" he asked. "I was there and at Yosemite, and the glories of those scenes have lived with me ever since. Yet even when gazing on them, I was miserable that I should be permitted to enjoy all their glories while so many millions, born to this inheritance, could not be there, too. I felt mad about the fifty dollars that I had to pay for being taken around the park, but I would give fifty dollars every year, just one-tenth of my income, to a fund raised for the purpose of taking American children to that place. It would be a great education to them, a great moral influence, for no one could leave that place without some of the fervor which the Methodists call natural religion. There is but one man who could describe those scenes, and he is John Ruskin. He was born, I believe to do it, and the American government ought to bring him to America at the time of the World's fair, guarding him as much as possible against all inconveniences and annoyances of seasickness, and send him to Yellowstone and Yosemite, that descriptions of them might go down to posterity in the beautiful language which he alone can use."

"How is it, father, that you, a Catholic priest, take so unusual a step as to join the prohibition party and have an active part in political work?"

"I take this step in much the same way as in Ireland, in 1793, Father Murphy turned his horse's head from his burning cabin, and with his sword and gun, led his people to war. War was inevitable, and he was the only willing leader. Drink has wrought desperate mischief among my people, and I consider it a duty that God has assigned me to take part in the battle against the great evil. I hope that God will forgive me if I have been rash, as I believe God and posterity have forgiven Father Murphy for anything unclerical in his warrior career. The people now recognize that I am right, that there is nothing even seemingly wrong about my action, except that I am left so much alone in it."

"Do you meet with any criticism in the Catholic church on account of your course?"

"Nothing serious," was the answer. "Where I stand my Catholic priests stand, only they do not see their way clear to take an open position on the subject. Those reasons I have for being a Catholic and exercising the ministry of the priesthood, promoting God's glory and saving men's souls, make me to be a prohibitionist and to unite myself with, act with and support the party. Drinking in itself may not be a sin, but there is no command to drink, there is no virtue in providing drink for everyone that comes along, there is no moral obligation to support either the democratic or republican party, and there is no moral good to come from either. If the principles of prohibition succeed we shall not have the millennium, of course, but we shall have shut off one great and prolific source of evil and harm, both for the life that is and the

life that is to come. If prohibition could do all this: I feel called upon to espouse it, since no duty is broken in leaving other lines and joining this. Such a movement must come from small beginnings, but each man who joins it lessens the opposition and induces others to come and do likewise. And so the reason and religion and conscience and humanitarian feelings of the people are appealed to, and the movement becomes a living, growing effective force for morality and the general welfare of the people. In common consistency, I feel called upon, as a Catholic priest, to take as advanced a position toward the drink question as the representatives of any other religion. Archbishop Ireland has said that if the Almighty would place in his hand a wand of miraculous potency, he would strike with it the mouth of every drinking man and every saloon, brewery and distillery. God has put in my hand no such wand with which to strike out of existence such sources of sin, but he has provided us, and all citizens, with what can be used to do this thing constitutionally and meritoriously and effectively. The use of the supposed miraculous wand, although good in its end, might be rather arbitrary, and would leave people saved, indeed, from the temptation of drink, but they would be deprived of the merit of the soul-improvement of having used their minds and these civic capacities for the accomplishment of this thing. The prohibition plank will get people themselves, willingly, and therefore meritoriously, to wipe out this evil."

"I should think, father, that a political convention would be distasteful to you."

"It is. Without self-glorification, the publicity of it, with the flaring red badge on my breast, is martyrdom to me. I would much rather be alone with my books, but with that sort of object lesson I can notify our people that a Catholic can be conscientiously a prohibitionist and stand up for the cause. Prohibition in the broad sense is part of the Catholic system of morality. It is an aid to virtue and a ward against dangers. You know the Bible says: 'Let no temptation take hold on you, but such is human.' Drink fires the passions and increases the temptation to sin. We ought to diminish the temptations of the flesh by avoidance of drink, and make the avoidance of drink easy by keeping it away. It is good for a man and good for his neighbor to do this."

Father Mahony has begun the publication of a series of four-page leaflets bi-weekly, adapted especially for circulation among Catholics. These are called "Manifestoes," are to contain nothing but temperance and prohibition reading, and sell for 50 cents per 100, subscription price 25 cents per year. No one who knows how Father Mahony's heart is on fire for this cause, and the self-sacrifices he has made for it, will hesitate to commend his "Manifestoes" in advance. The first copy is already issued, and contains a stirring address by Archbishop Ireland.

Consistent Giving.

In a prohibition meeting a man stood up and said that the rum sent into Africa by Christian nations was doing more to retard the evangelization of the heathen than all the missionaries on the continent could do to advance it.

A short time after this, at a missionary meeting, he contributed twenty-five dollars for missions. A prohibition party worker who heard the brother make that assertion, and who supposed he would of course be consistent by contributing to the several causes in proportion to the importance he attached to each, approached him, hoping for a liberal contribution commensurate with the importance of the issue. To his chagrin the loud-talking and anti-rum man gave him a single dollar. That is the way with too many of our prohibitionists. They talk long and loud about the blighting evils of the liquor traffic, but when asked to contribute toward its overthrow they shrink into very pigmies. Let us be consistent in our giving. If we consider this question of such great importance, let us not hesitate also to make great sacrifice for it.

Prohibition Gaining in California.
Converts from the republican and democratic parties to the prohibition party, are reported by the scores and hundreds in California. In the city of Redlands, where the highest prohibition vote ever polled was 35, there are already 180 signers to the "Million Voters' Agreement."

In accordance with the custom established some time ago, the students will continue to take part in the editorial work of the Manhattan Industrialist.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props. Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

SOME REFORM PLANKS

Found in the Platforms of the National Prohibition Party.—A Twenty Years' Fight for Reforms in Finance, Land, Labor and Transportation, as well as for the Abolition of the Greatest Monopoly on Earth, the Liquor Traffic.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.)
That we favor the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.)
We are opposed to any discrimination of capital against labor, AS WELL AS TO ALL MONOPOLY AND CLASS LEGISLATION.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.)
That the rates of inland and ocean postage, of telegraphic communication, of railroad and water transportation and travel should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, BY FORCE OF LAWS WISELY AND JUSTLY FRAMED.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.)
That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of color, race, former social condition, sex or nationality.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)
The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the Government.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)
The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876.
The suppression, by law, of LOTTERIES and GAMBLING IN GOLD, STOCKS, PRODUCE, and every form of money and property, and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The separation of the money of Government FROM ALL BANKING INSTITUTIONS. The National Government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper money.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.
The preservation of the public lands for HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.
The abolition of all monopolies, class legislation and special privileges from Government injurious to the equal rights of citizens.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.
The control of railroad and other corporations to prevent abuses of power and to protect the interests of labor and commerce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1891.
That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not bestowed as gifts to corporations or sold in large tracts for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.
For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products of popular consumption.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.
For the establishment of uniform law governing marriage and divorce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.
That monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public lands should be reserved to actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.
That men and women should receive equal pay for equal work.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.
That no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.
That ANY FORM of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that ANY PARTY that supports regulation, license, or taxation, ENTERS INTO ALLIANCE WITH SUCH TRAFFIC AND BECOMES THE ACTUAL FOE OF THE STATE'S WELFARE.

Attention, Prohibitionists!

Now is the time for every one to go to work. The people are thinking. Let us do all in our power to get the facts before them. Get up meetings, rallies, discussions, scatter literature. Go to work with your neighbors. We have a fine list of speakers, and more volunteering continually. Bring out your home talent. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, write me.

Hon. I. O. Pickering and others will make a splendid canvas of the state. Write me for dates.

W. J. NEWTON,
Ottawa, Kan. State Chairman.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

Campaign Supplies.

The following can be had of State Chairman Dr. Newton, Ottawa, Kan.:

1. White Roses, full blown (bisque) 40 cents each.
2. White Roses, in bud (bisque) 25 cents each.
3. Buttons, showing our vote in 1880, 1884 and 1888, ten cents each.
4. Bidwell and Cranfill buttons, 10 cents each.
5. Prohibition buttons, 10 cents each.
6. "Battle Songs of Prohibition," 10 cents each; New Era Co., Springfield, O.
7. "The Battle Cry," 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen. Fillmore Bro's. 141 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send to publishers for this book.
8. "Silver Tones," 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen. W. A. Williams, War-nock, Ohio.
9. Million Voter's Agreement blanks. Free.
10. St John's Great Speech at Garnett, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
11. St John's Great Debate with Mc Kinley at Monona Lake, Wis., 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
12. State Prohibition Party Platform of 1892, with ticket and sketches of candidates, 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1000.
13. Campaign Text-Book, 25 cents each; \$1.00 for six. Invaluable.
14. National Prohibition Party Platform of 1891, 10 cents per 100.
15. Sketch of General Bidwell 15 cents per 100.
16. Sketch of Cranfill, 15 cents per 100.
17. Bidwell's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
18. Cranfill's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
19. Which—if either—is the Temperance Party? 15c per 100.
20. A New Party—When Needed—When Justifiable. 15 cents per 100.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN VOTER.

21. A Defense of the Jericho Robbers, by W. W. Satterlee. 25 cents each. Most excellent.
22. The National Convention of 1892, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
23. From the Liquor Journal, "The Bar," 25 cents per 100; \$1.25 per 1000. Valuable.
24. Local World's Fair Directory's Position, showing the position of the average voter. 75 cents per 100. Excellent.
25. Solid for Prohibition. John G. Woolley's great speech before the National Christian Endeavor Convention. 75 cents per 100.
26. Why Christians Should Vote the Prohibition Ticket, by Geo. R. Scott, 10 cents per 100.
27. The Voice of the Churches. 12 cents per 100.

O. I. C. LEAFLETS AT 20 CENTS PER 100, AS FOLLOWS:

28. A Short Story, by Tallie Morgan.
29. Who is Responsible, by Bishop Fitzgerald.
30. The Three Johns, by John G. Woolley; also statistics showing the increase per capita of the consumption of intoxicating liquors and the comparative expenditure for liquor and necessities.
31. Sol Slocum's Letter, by Tallie Morgan.
32. A Funeral Today, by Helen M. Gongar.
33. The Farmer and His Gun, by Tallie Morgan.
34. A Calf Story, by John P. St John.
35. The Rum Devil, by Bishop Foster of the M. E. Church.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

36. Bodies Without Souls, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.

BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

37. The Prohibition Tariff Plank, by R. S. Thompson, 15 cents per 100.
38. Liquor and Labor, by John Lloyd Thomas. 15 cents per 100.
39. The Liquor Traffic a Burden on Legitimate Trade, by J. C. Fernald. 10 cents per 100.

SWEDISH LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.

40. A Welcome to the Stranger.
41. The Advice of a Friend.
42. Stop and Think.
43. Duties of Citizenship.
44. Prohibition.
45. Prohibition Will Win, by Geo. W. Bain.

46. Needed.—Only Pieces of Paper, by Geo. C. Hall.

GERMAN LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.

47. A Welcome to the Stranger.
48. Bible readings on Temperance.
49. To the German Citizen.
50. Stop and Think.
51. Our Drink and Tobacco Bill.
52. Archbishop Ireland on the Need of a Prohibitory Law.
53. Personal Liberty.
54. Duties of Citizenship.
55. Shall We License the Saloon?
56. How the Liquor Traffic Defies the Law.

57. How the Saloons Pay Taxes.
58. How the Saloons Help Business.
59. Why the Germans Should be Prohibitionists.

60. Why Should We Not Have High License. The Soliloquy of a Voter. Needed.—Only Ballots.

A New Party Needed, 25c per 100.

A vote for constitutional convention is a vote to turn tiger loose, and not from my bottle, (combined,) 75c per 100.

The brewing statistics just issued show that there were manufactured and sold in the United States during the year ending April 30, 1892, 31,474,519 barrels of beer. And 31 gallons per barrel gives 975,710,089 gallons, 4 quarts to the gallon gives 3,902,840,356 quarts, and 4 glasses to the quart gives 15,611,361,424. This at 5 cents a glass shows an outlay of \$780,568,071.20.

MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

Business Has Been Growing Dull of Late.

The Demand for Life-Partners Not Fully Up to the Supply—Some of the Causes of the Stagnation.

It is estimated that there are three million young men of marriageable age in the United States who obstinately neglect to provide themselves with wives, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with bird-like eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school; and society not only encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single; it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmarried state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living, as compared with that of former times, is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation; they want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. Then it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent, and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally, it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes; and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart, they will be wedded, in spite of all opposing influences; and perhaps those are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place. It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are;" but we are justified in thinking that the ratio of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflecting instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be, or it would not have survived so long. With all their flaw-picking they have not been able to devise a more acceptable substitute for it; and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most beneficent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

The October number of *Romance* is the second in that magazine's series of special issues, and more than half of its contents are from the German. Variety is secured by the interspersing of a dozen American tales. *Romance* Pub. Co., New York. 25 c. a number; \$2.50 a year.

One of the most remarkable papers ever published in a periodical is the article by Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, in the October number of *The North American Review*. He takes up in detail the statements made by the Duke of Argyll in his paper in the August number on "English Elections and Home Rule," the purpose of which article was to prove the identity of the Irish movement with the principle of secession that was encountered in the American Civil War. Henry Labouchere writes on "The Foreign Policy of England," berating the expensive and what he believes to be the unwise policy of attending to the affairs of other nations. M. Naquet has an article on "The French Electoral System," and to it Mr. Theodore Stanton adds some comments. Lady Jeune reviews her critics in a closing article on London Society. Home politics of pressing importance at this time are treated by Senator Vest, the Governor of Oregon, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, Theodore Voorhees, General Superintendent of the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.

No periodical is probably more read and enjoyed than the *Magazine of American History*. The October number greets us with a paper on "Historic Homes and Landmarks," by the editor, which gives an account of White Plains in the Revolution. Washington's entire army was concentrated there in October, 1776, with the exception of the few troops left at Fort Mifflin and Kingsbridge, and while the battle was only an affair of outposts, the two hostile armies nowhere else appear before the world in better position for a critical review. "Columbus in Romance," by O. A. Bierstadt, shows how much has been written in glorification of the great discoverer by the poets, novelists, and dramatists of various countries. The story of "Horseshoe Robinson" grows more exciting as the end approaches. The tribute to George William Curtis is excellent. The departments of Notes, Queries, Replies, Minor Topics, and Book Notices are clever and instructive throughout, and of the first moment to students and readers. \$5.00 a year. Published 743 Broadway New York City.

Very well informed people have little conception of the ten great railways, whose network of rails covers the United States—several of them have a length of more than ten thousand miles each. How these systems came to exist in their present vast dimensions will appear in the October *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. The first of this series is by President Plant, the head of the extensive Plant system of Railways and Steamers. Other articles are as short and as much to the point as is consistent with literary finish. Henry Cabot Lodge, John A. Cockerill and Murat Halstead, write respectively of "As to Certain Accepted Heroes," "Phases of Contemporary Journalism," and "Liberals and Tendencies in Europe." The leading paper reviews the art work of Munich; and other foreign subjects are brought home in the articles which give intimate views of society in southern Spain and in Persia. Boyesen's "Social Strugglers," the first part of which attracted such wide interest in the September number, is continued in several attractive chapters.

The October Review of Reviews.

Mr. Stead, the English editor, contributes one of his raciest character sketches to the October number, this time dealing with Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet in a bunch, so to speak, rather than with some single personage. The article throws many a bright side light on contemporary English politics, and hits off in Mr. Stead's fearless and always felicitous manner the twenty or more men who now lead the Liberal English hosts. Mr. Shaw writes of two great Americans, Whitman and George William Curtis, the article containing not only recent portraits of these two eminent men, but also very interesting pictures of them as they appeared forty years ago.

In their popular department, "The Progress of the World," the editors of the *Review of Reviews* cover briefly and tersely the leading topics that absorb the attention of America and Europe. The cholera question has its due attention, and the English political situation is quite fully discussed. Numerous maps, sketches and portraits make this October number quite as interesting and entertaining as its predecessors.

The October *Atlantic* opens with an able paper by James C. Carter, entitled "Mr. Tilden." He gives an interesting resume of Samuel J. Tilden's place in public life. Mr. Carter considers him the most distinguished example of our best class of statesmen. At the present moment, when Mr. Tilden's bequest is so much talked of, this will serve to show the manner of man he was, and will perhaps throw some light as to the way he would have wished his bequest to have been used. Mrs. Deland, in "The Story of a Child," gives some delightful passages in the life of her heroine, and the scene in which she and her playmate worship an idol is very cleverly written. She introduces our old friend Mr. Tommy Dove and Miss Jane in a manner which leads us to believe that his wooing will be brought to a successful termination in this story. There is a Calabrian story by Elisabeth Cavazza, and this, with Mr. Crawford's "Don Orsino," complete the fiction of the number. Mr. Hale's amusing papers on "A New England Boyhood" are continued. Professor Shaler writes on a subject of the day, namely, "The Betterment of our Highways," and Mary A. Jordan has an article on "The College for Women." A poem by Edith M. Thomas, and critical papers, with the usual reviews and Contributors' Club, finish a number of uniform interest throughout. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Garfield University at Wichita has two hundred students in attendance this term.

Platform.

The Prohibitionists of Kansas, in convention assembled, acknowledging their responsibility to Almighty God and to their fellow-citizens for the proper exercise of the elective franchise, make the following declaration of principles:

We indorse the platform of the National Prohibition party, adopted at Cincinnati. First—We declare for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and we declare that taxation or license of this criminal business, in any form, is an alliance of government with criminals for felonious purposes, a fraud upon the victims, and the abrogation of the ordained use of civil government.

Second—We denounce the hypocrisy of the republican party of Kansas in pretending to oppose resubmission, and then providing for a constitutional convention; in declaring in platforms in favor of enforcement and then electing three-fourths of the officials who are known to be opposed to the law and in favor of non-enforcement; in declaring in favor of enforcement in the present state platform, and at the same time in all the county platforms indorsing the non-enforcement policy; of the state administration in attempting to deceive the people by the enforcement plank while at the same time saloons are run openly, and license fees are collected systematically in our cities and towns, in appointing and retaining police commissioners who are enemies of the law under the federal constitution. The state, not the municipality, is the unit of government, and we insist upon the dominant party suppressing the municipal rebellion against the state.

Third—We deplore the number of pardons granted to persons convicted of violating the prohibitory law, both by the present and past administrations, and declare that the absolute power to pardon is as dangerous in a republican government as is absolute power to condemn and punish, and should not exist. All power of the executive to pardon should be limited and regulated by law.

Fourth—We are opposed to the calling of a state constitutional convention as an unnecessary expense and an attempt to sugar-coat resubmission and force it unwittingly upon the people.

Fifth—Our inter-state commerce law should be amended so as to prohibit the introduction of intoxicants into prohibition territory.

Sixth—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and we Eleventh—Speculation in margins, the cornering of grains, money and products, and the formation of trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be prohibited.

Twelfth—Our immigration laws should be so revised as to exclude from our shores all paupers and criminals. The required time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should vote within a year after naturalization papers are issued.

Thirteenth—We believe in organized organizations should have the right to be incorporated, and should have all the rights to which organized and aggregated capital is entitled.

Fourteenth—Taxable property should be listed at actual value, less any bona fide indebtedness of the owner.

Fifteenth—We favor postal savings banks; the reduction of letter postage to one cent; the paying of salaries instead of fees to all officials; the enlargement and the enforcement of the civil service system, and we denounce the hypocrisy of both of the old parties in their treatment of this question. We favor the Australian ballot system, and we denounce the double-dealing of the republican party on this question, as shown by their legislative record.

Seventh—The circulating medium of the country may rightly consist of gold, silver and paper, and should all be legal tender, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and labor, and not less than \$50 per capita. We favor the free coinage of silver, and we denounce the act of 1873 by which silver was demonetized. All money should be issued by the general government.

Eighth—All systems of transportation and communication should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people.

Ninth—We favor the raising of revenue for the economical support of the government, by a levy on what we possess and not on what we consume; hence after protecting ourselves against foreign governments which levy tariff on us or bar out our products from their markets, we favor raising the remainder by a graduated income tax.

Tenth—Non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed, and no further portion of the national domain should be thus granted.

The efforts of the old parties to disfranchise minority parties in the enactment of such laws. We favor the election of president, vice-president, senators, post masters, and all district federal officers by direct vote of the people. The president and vice-president should be eligible to but one term of six years. We favor municipal ownership of all public improvements, such as water, street cars and illumination plants; we favor liberal pensions for our war veterans; laws protecting social purity; uniform divorce laws for all the states, based upon the divine law; the protection of all men in one day's rest in seven. Arbitration is the way to settle all disputes, both between capital and labor, and between nations. We favor speedy opening of the Cherokee outlet to settlement. We favor such legislation as will encourage irrigation in western Kansas. We denounce Pinkertonism and Carner's-ism. We denounce convict, pauper and child labor, and oppose grants of money to sectarian schools.

Sixteenth—The ballot box is the corner stone of the republic. The ballot is the most sacred right of the American citizen, and should be protected from violence in the south, and from corruption in the north.

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1. Kansas is the battle ground of the nation for prohibition. The other political parties have allied themselves with the liquor power, and are determined to wrest it from us. There is an open whiskey rebellion in our state.

2. Arouse the people. We must make an aggressive campaign. Many circumstances are in our favor. Will you improve them?

3. We must hold as many large rallies throughout the state as possible. Prepare your county for one or more without delay. Get all our people to work. See my letter head, to which I add the following:

4. Hold meetings at school houses or in your homes. If you have no speakers, make a social. Use prohibition music. Train one or more children to sing. Get loaded with our facts (Send 5c. for samples). Talk them over with your neighbors, asking their opinions. Avoid discussions. Get them to thinking. Present our platform, followed by our voters' agreement. Hold similar meetings in town.

5. Get up martial music or other bands when possible. This prepares your county for a big rally.

6. Banners on the street, hung, carried or standing on prominent street corners are cheap and most valuable advertising. Advise extensively. Get a crowd.

7. For funds, canvass with enthusiasm business men of all parties; they are interested in having a crowd come to town, and will contribute as a matter of business; hotels and restaurants ought to be liberal.

8. Make the campaign hot in your county. Develop your home talent. Draw on your county and district candidates. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, send to me, giving, date, for list.

9. Do not fail to nominate a county ticket, and inform me of it. We must not disfranchise our people. We cannot vote our principles on any other ticket. Make one as far as possible; leave the rest blank.

10. Secure a good man to handle tickets at every precinct. and let me know by Oct. 1st how many tickets are needed for your county.

11. New and important converts are coming to us every day. Send us all facts showing converts in your section. Such reports are very inspiring. Give the names, business, and former politics, and state position formerly occupied in their old parties. When prominent, brief interviews, giving their reasons for joining our party, are acceptable. Send encouraging news, showing activity and determination on the part of Prohibitionists.

12. From all parts of the state come cheering news of our meetings; well attended, enthusiasm on all sides. We have the best and most self-sacrificing speakers in the history of any party, but this work cannot be done without money. Re-

sults will be measured largely by what you give, who will come forward to help our grand cause in this way. Every little helps, but give all you can. Pay promptly, or the work will suffer. If you have pledged, cannot you increase it? Get all others to give. Do not put this off.

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